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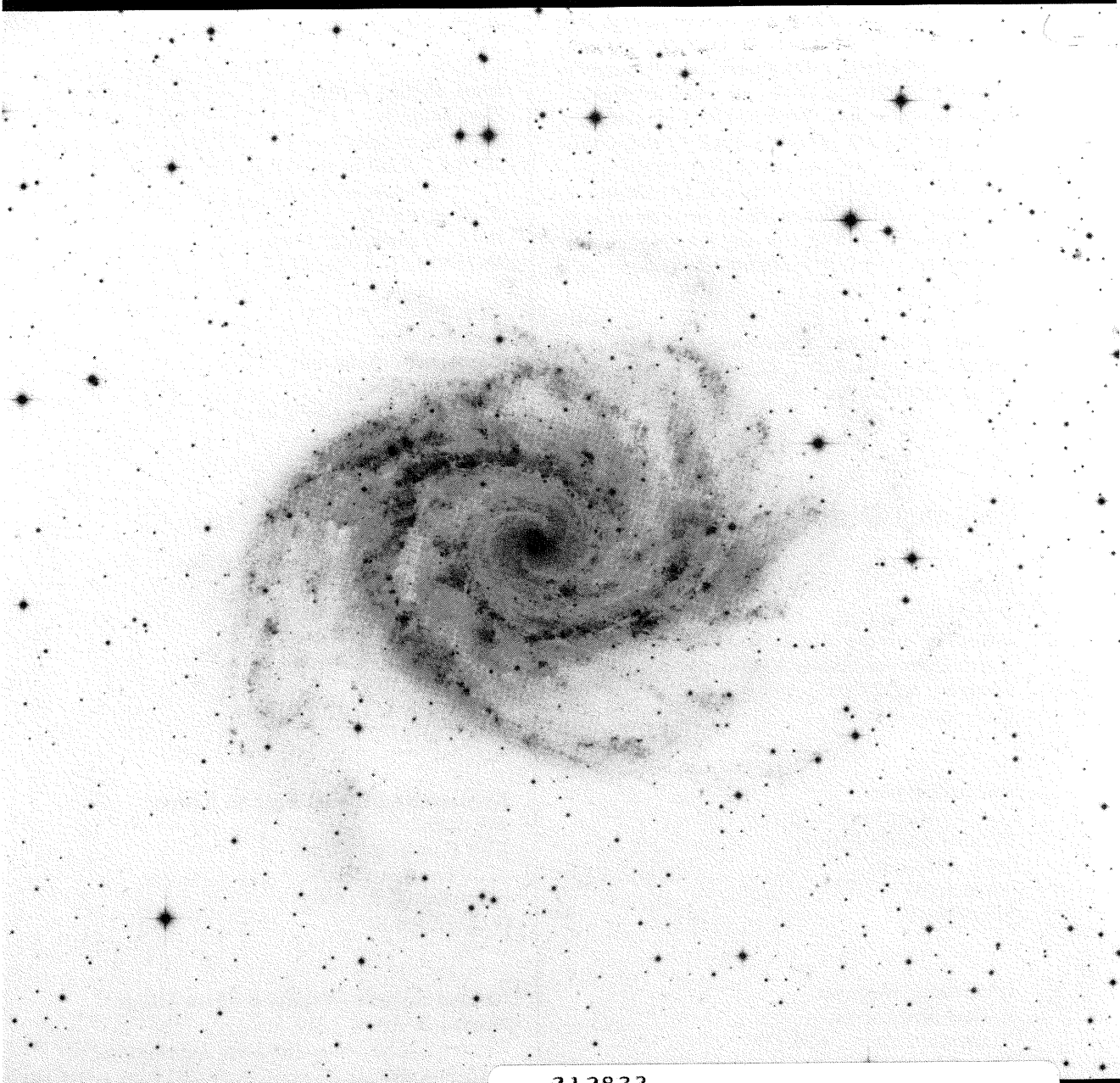
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SCI-TECH NEWS

The Official Bulletin for the Aerospace, Engineering, Nuclear Science, and
Science & Technology Divisions of the Special Libraries Association.

Volume 43, Number 2

April 1989



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SCI-TECH NEWS

Sci-Tech News will accept a limited number of research reports and papers of interest to science and technology oriented special librarians. In general, unsolicited manuscripts should not exceed 1600 words, although manuscripts longer than 1600 words will be considered. Unsolicited manuscripts should not have been previously published. They should be submitted in duplicate, including footnotes, and an abstract of 100 words or less. Each will be reviewed by at least two persons. The first page of the manuscript should carry the author's complete name and the institution with which the author is affiliated. Unsolicited manuscripts will be acknowledged, but will not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage.

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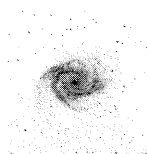
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Photograph by Professor Allan Sandage, Carnegie Institution of Washington, courtesy of Space Telescope Science Institute.

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FROM THE EDITOR

We received several comments on our change in format and we are happy to note that it has been well received. You may have also noted that our publication is increasing in size and quality. I would certainly want to thank our managerial staff, Virginia A. Ford, Cam V. Morrison, N. Paul Morton, and Maggie Morton as well as all of our Division Editors and contributors for their efforts during the past conference year. As we say goodbye to our Chairpersons who are writing their last column, I will hope that the new Chairpersons will ask their Division Editors to continue to serve in that capacity and that they will agree to do so.

Ron Buchan called me a few years ago and offered his assistance. Not only has his book review section added tremendously to the publication, but he has been entirely responsible for all of our cover photos. Ron is the Editor of the third edition of NASA's Thesaurus of Scientific and Technical Terms. It is being reviewed in this issue. With the addition of Karen Alderson as a

feature writer, few readers of any publication could be more current on government information policy issues than those of *Sci-Tech News*. Karen is a prolific writer, in other feature articles for this issue. Carol Alexander discusses two national data bases used for monitoring federal legislation and C. Tom Sutherland discusses quality assurance as a tool for library management. I also invite our readers to please note the "Letters to the Editor" and announcements sections in the rear of this issue.

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Letters to the Editor

Some facts on Computers and Geotechnics

In reply to the article authored by Bruce B. Cox published in 'Sci-Tech News', Volume 42, No. 4, entitled "Some comments on Computers and Geotechnics", I would like to submit some facts on Computers and Geotechnics.

All the papers published in the Journal deal with computational aspects of geotechnics. They present new numerical techniques and/or algorithms and their application. The implementation of the aforementioned by computers is inherently understood by all concerned. Computers and Geotechnics is a research Journal and the repetition of the introductory or the obvious is not appropriate for the pages of such a publication.

In response to an increasing flow of quality articles the number of published pages of Computers and Geotechnics was substantially increased from 1987 to 1988. This is the primary reason for the price rise between 1987 and 1988, (inflation and an unfavorable \$/£ exchange rate are secondary contributors).

Mr. Cox apparently takes no account of either of the above points in his article. I hope that the foregoing clarifies the situation for all concerned.

N. Baker
Elsevier Applied Science

Open Letter on "Image"

Dear Colleagues,

As you probably know, your President, Jo Ann Clifton, is chairing a Task Force on the Enhancement of the Image of the Library and Information Professional.

This triggered the idea of investigating unusual hobbies, interests and careers that librarians may pursue, with a view of trying to change our unfortunately still existing stereotypical image.

The following are examples of what some former librarians (mostly female) do today; they conduct trains, manage quarries, work as dairy farmers. These are full time occupations.

There are also librarians who pursue hobbies such as sky-diving, belly-dancing, bicycle and race-car repairing and fly fishing.

There is also a beauty contest winner among us.

If you yourselves pursue any unusual hobbies or careers apart from library work, or know of anyone who does, please let me know. Should enough interesting profiles emerge from this, we

Getting Our Act Together

We of the Government Relations Committee, Science-Technology Division, are concerned about the timeliness of information dissemination in the Association and the need for a link to improve in-house communications. Many of the issues we are tracking change rapidly. Often SLA responses come too late to the membership to be of any value in either supporting or defeating legislation, rulings, etc. that are of primary interest to us. This is especially true of announcements appearing in the Federal Register requesting responses from interested parties.

We are writing to you to explore the possibilities of organizing a network within the various Divisions which appear in *Sci-Tech News* that would improve communications and strengthen the already existing ties that we share. Some ideas that have occurred to us are:

1. Avoid duplication of efforts in monitoring the same issues by coordinating the work.
2. Develop a means to alert members on a timely basis of important issues and the need for action.
3. Combine our resources for identifying and tracking issues.
4. Share the responsibility among Divisions (and Chapters?) for writing the Legislative Update article.

We are sure there are other ideas that have occurred to you. Can we get together during the annual meeting in New York to talk about this and develop some action plans? If this sounds interesting to you, please call Karen Alderson at (202) 707-8707.

Government Relations Committee
Science-Technology Division

will eventually prepare a video tape to be distributed widely!

Anne M. Galler
Associate Professor
Library Studies, Concordia University
President, Eastern Canada Chapter

Open Letter From Your
SLA Standards Committee

The mandate of the Standards Committee was defined in 1980 as follows:

"To identify and disseminate to Association members existing and proposed standards for services, facilities, staffs and resources of special libraries and information centers."

"To review proposed standards related to special libraries and information centers."

"To serve as liaison between the Association and other organizations concerned with standards."

As a member of this Committee and as a person anxious to enhance the image of the library professional, I am asking all SLA Division members for input.

You may not even be aware of the fact that there is a Standards Committee, as to date we have kept a low profile. However, in 1989, under the leadership of the Chair, Virgie Jo Sapp, of the Aluminum Co. of America, we want to become very active.

For this to take place we need input from as many of our members as possible.

(1) We need to know about your areas of subject expertise, to allow us to create a database of experts to consult on standards questions.

(2) We want to liaise with existing Standards Chairs and encourage the creation of such in the Division. (To this end we have already contacted all Division Chairs.)

To give you an example of our plan of action, one of the areas we wish to look into is the manufacturers' lack of concern for the standardization of library hardware and software, and how to remedy this. We, the professional librarians of the U.S. and Canada, are a widespread, strong and vocal group of users, and should be able to form a powerful lobby to impose some ground rules for future standardization.

One solution may be to get together with other library groups, such as the American Library Association and the Canadian Library Association; we could become a formidable lobbying group indeed.

This is only one of many examples of the form of action we could explore. We hope that you will come forward and let us know of your areas of concern and subject expertise as well as ideas.

Anne M. Galler
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Sci-Tech News: Archives

Thanks to a contribution of dozens of old issues, sent by Frances Stratton from the Lederle Laboratories files, many back volumes of the journal were completed. We still lack some issues, so please check your files to see if you can help complete the Archives set.

We lack: v. 1-5 (1949-51)

v. 10 #4 (1956)

v. 11 #3-4 (1957)

v. 27 #4 (1973)

Please address your mail to me at: School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

Ellis Mount
Chairman, Archives Committee

Reply to N. Baker,
Elsevier Applied Science

Reply to N. Baker, Elsevier Applied Science

Mr. Baker is right to take me to task for commenting on the sudden dramatic increase in price of *Computers and Geotechnics* from 1987 to 1988. I had only two issues before me, and tables of contents for the others. A friend and former colleague, Mr. Siegfried Ruschin, Librarian for Collection Development at Linda Hall Library, did me the favor of examining the issues that Linda Hall received before cancellation of their subscription went into effect. He informs me that from 1987 to 1988 the number of published pages increased by 31%, while the price, in British £, increased 39% (£95 to £132). Since exchange rates have no bearing here, Mr. Baker would have us attribute the entire 8% difference to inflation. Even if I grant him that point, I confess I am still puzzled, since the journal is produced from camera-ready copy supplied by

the authors, thus avoiding the typically high costs of such labor-intensive activities as typesetting and proof-reading. On that basis one may legitimately question, as Mr. Ruschin does, whether a volume was worth even £95, not to mention £132.

I concede to Mr. Baker that all the papers published in *Computers and Geotechnics* deal with computational aspects of geotechnics. He is correct that the introductory or the obvious is not appropriate for such a research journal. But the obvious corollary to his observation, it seems to me, requires that the title be changed to something like "Computational Aspects of Geotechnics." That the word "computer" is in the title instead can hardly represent an act of whimsy on the part of Elsevier. Since it does not reflect the contents of the journal, as Mr. Baker concedes, why is it there?

The importance of this discussion between Mr. Baker and me does not rest on the resolution of these particular points concerning this particular journal. Its importance resides in stimulating acquisitions librarians to take heed of what they are doing. Passive acceptance of unreasonable pricing and marketing strategies is

not acceptable professional practice. If publishers take advantage of libraries, it is at least in part the fault of librarians. It is more than a little ironic that if libraries are to continue to make a contribution to the advance of sound scholarship and learning, librarians must be more business-like in their work.

Bruce Cox

National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) has just published the 1989 update of its free, 32 page catalog. The revised catalog describes specialized technical information products and services available only from this unique agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

For a Free Catalog, ask for PR-827/KLC, NTIS Products and Services Catalog.

From: NTIS, Springfield, VA 22161, (703) 487-4750, National Technical Information Services, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

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VDT Health and Safety: Issues and Solutions.
Elizabeth A. Scalet. 160 pp. ISBN 0-916313-13-1. \$37.50.

"comprehensive, well-researched ... for subject collections in information systems, ergonomics, and general science." -- **Library Journal**, August '88.

Ergonomics Sourcebook: A Guide to Human Factors Information. Kimberlie H. Pelsma, ed. 297 pp. ISBN 0-916313-12-3. \$72.50.

"... first-rate, clearly printed, well bound, basic for any library with a serious science engineering collection." -- **Choice**, January '88.

Also available:

World Yearbook of New Generation Computing Research and Development. Aleksander and Benson, eds. 830 pp. ISBN 0-916313-14-X. ISSN 0953-7813. \$165.00.

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Legislative Update

Karen Alderson

**Chair, Government Relations Committee
Science-Technology Division**

White House Conference

New members of the Advisory Committee on the White House Conference appointed by NCLIS include Daniel Carter and Daniel Casey, members of NCLIS; Margaret Chisholm, ALA Immediate Past President; Jerry Junkins of Texas Instruments; Carmencita Leon, member of WHCLIST from Puerto Rico; Hugh Mahoney, Office of the County Executive, Mineola, N.Y.; Jerald Newman, NCLIS Chair; and Kenneth Tomlinson of Reader's Digest and former NCLIS Chair.

President Reagan, before leaving office, announced eight of the ten White House appointments. They include: Louis W. Barnett, Political Director, Citizens for the Republic, Santa Monica, CA; William C. Cassell, President, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio; Gloria S. Hom, Chair, Economics Department, Mission College, Santa Clara, CA; Mary Jane Martinez, First Lady of Florida and school media specialist; James C. Roberts of VA, President, The American Studies Center, Washington, D.C.; Eileen Schouweiler, Republican National Committeewoman for Nevada in Reno, NV; Stuart Forth, retired director of libraries at Pennsylvania State University; and Jerry Parr, former Secret Service agent now in private security.

The two remaining Senate appointments are William Asp, Director, Minneapolis Library Development and Services; and Carol L. Wohlford, librarian, teacher, and principal and founder of Paideia Academy in Wichita, Kansas.

Members named earlier include Senate appointees Joan Reeves, Richard Ackeroyd, Jr., and Rebecca Ann Floyd; House appointees Virginia Young, Newlyn Murphy, Rep. William Ford, Rep. Major Owens, and Rep. Pat Williams. Remaining appointments include two from the White House.

With regard to the White House Conference, SLA shared some of its concerns and issues of note with the Executive Director of NCLIS. These concerns included: (1) ways the library community can work with the private sector in government information dissemination; (2) privatization; (3) the role of librarians in globaliza-

tion of information; (4) role played by special libraries; (5) strengthening public-private partnerships as federal funding dwindles; (6) maintaining open access to government information; (7) confidentiality of library records; (8) preservation of materials; and (9) marketing the profession and resources of librarians.

Privatization

OMB has revised its contracting out procedures specified in OBM Circular A-76. As part of its cost comparing studies, an agency must now include Social Security cost factors, miscellaneous fringe benefits (including thrift plans) costs, tax rates used for commercial businesses, and the federal pay raise assumptions for 1989-1993. These previously excluded additional calculations could make the difference in retention of some libraries under the federal sector.

Currently libraries at the Department of Education, Department of Interior, General Services Administration, and Immigration and Naturalization are under review by OMB and are experiencing cutbacks. One significant A-76 provision states that activities with fewer than 10 persons are exempt from the review process and can be contracted out immediately.

OMB Information Policy

OMB is soliciting comments regarding its policy concerning electronic dissemination of information by executive branch agencies. The proposed policy was published in the January 4, 1989 *Federal Register* and would amend OMB Circular A-130. It notes the importance of public information, but specific instructions to agencies tends to show deference to the private sector. For instance, the draft states that agencies should avoid offering value-added products to end users. An example is CD-ROM products would not include search and retrieval software. The draft also clarifies the requirement that agencies assess user charges for disseminating information. It makes no reference to the Depository Library Program. If the proposed revisions go into effect they would further restrict federal information dissemination activities, and signifi-

cant additional costs to users, including libraries. Libraries would pay the government for raw data, then pay a private business for software to access it. Comments regarding these amendments were due to OMB by March 6. The Association of Research Libraries has sent a letter to OMB recommending that a proposed policy statement on dissemination of information be put on hold until a full-scale public review of OMB Circular A-130 is begun and completed. Articles regarding the OMB proposal appeared in the *New York Times* on February 21, and in *Federal Computer Week*, January 23.

Pay Equity

Legislation providing for a pay equity study of the federal wage and classification scheme was defeated when the Senate failed to vote on the measure. One curious statement by Rep. Richard Armey (R-TX) emerged from the often heated debate. Rep. Armey in expressing doubt as to the objectivity of job content analyses, noted, "In Minnesota, librarians were valued 30% more highly than in Vermont. In Vermont, librarians were valued 20% more highly than in Iowa."(!) (*Congressional Record*, Sept. 29, p. H8991).

IRS and Non-profit Organizations

On December 23, 1988 (FR, p. 51826-45), the IRS issued proposed regulations regarding lobbying activities of non-profit organizations. These regulations define grassroots lobbying more narrowly than previous attempts. Up until now, the IRS used the standard that lobbying constitute "no substantial part" of a non-profit organization's activities. There has never been a precise definition of "substantial part." These current proposals, however, could result in a better understanding of what can and cannot be considered lobbying by the IRS.

FY1990 Budget

Libraries. President Reagan's 1990 budget document, *Building a Better America*, does not make it clear how libraries will fare, since the document mentions only a few specifics (not libraries). Bush is proposing a total of \$14.3 billion for new initiatives, \$441 million going to education. Most of this, however, is contingent on passage of new legislation before funding could be provided. The best that could result would be that \$441 million in new funding would be added to Reagan's budget freeze for Education Department programs, providing a

total of less than required to maintain present services.

OMB Director Darman has indicated that a long list of domestic programs are available for cuts to pay for Bush initiatives or congressional priorities. This category, totaling \$136 billion, has been dubbed the "black box" by Chairman Jim Sasser (D-TN) of the Senate Budget Committee. All Education Department discretionary programs, including libraries, fall in this category which, according to Darman at budget hearings, "is by definition a category that, from our perspective, is not as important." A minimum of \$10 billion must be cut from this category to reach the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction target.

The status of the Library Improvement Act proposal remains unclear now since libraries are in the "black box" category to be negotiated with Congress for possible cuts. Also, all new legislative proposals are on hold pending review by the Bush Administration.

Postal rates. The appropriation which subsidizes non-profit and preferred rates falls in the "black box" category referred to above and is thus a candidate for cuts. The postal service estimates that \$459,755,000 is needed to maintain rates at the current level. Presumably, then, this proposal is under review.

GPO. GPO Superintendent of Documents operation requested \$25,500,000 for FY1990, almost the same amount as received in FY1989 (\$25,155,000). The budget includes a request for one additional cataloger to reduce the backlog but no funds for electronic dissemination pilot programs. The budget also proposes that any remaining balances from FY1986-1989 after expenses are to be available for furnishing bound Congressional Record copies to depository libraries. In testifying before the House Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee on February 2, acting Public Printer Joseph Jenifer said he supported electronic dissemination to depository libraries.

Science and Tech. President Bush appears to be placing more importance on science in his administration. He proposes to elevate the White House Science Advisor to the rank of national security advisor. The director of the Office of Science and Technology is yet unnamed, but "will be an active member of high-level inter-agency policy groups, and will be involved with

the national security planning process" according to the budget message "Building a Better America."

Bush's science budget conforms with Reagan's \$14.9 billion and includes increases for NASA, DOE, and NSF. Bush's budget supports both the space station program and the super collider.

Use of Permanent Paper

Senator Pell (D-RI) reintroduced a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 57) on February 8 to establish a national policy to promote and encourage the printing of books and other publications of enduring value on nonacidic paper. The bill was cosponsored by 19 Senators. Sen. Pell, in his remarks, noted that the technology exists to implement this policy. Many paper mills already produce acid free papers and incentives for others to convert include potentially lowered manufacturing costs and substantially reduced environmental pollution. Prices for this paper are comparable. SLA issued a resolution supporting the action and commending Sen. Pell "for taking the lead in calling for such a national policy." It also resolves "that Congress approve the Joint Resolution and appropriate funding so that the plans for the implementation . . . can take shape." At this point, additional cosponsors are needed to move the legislation through Congress quickly. You are urged to write your Senators to encourage them to sign on as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 57.

OCLC News

The new president and chief executive officer of OCLC is K. Wayne Smith, a business executive and professor at Wake Forest University. Mr. Smith has a long career in business management/consulting. He has also worked as director of programs analysis for the National Security Council where he reported to Henry Kissinger, and at the RAND Corp.

OCLC is developing a new local system, the LS/X which will enable college and university researchers to tap into telecommunications linkages with the OCLC online database as well as local library databases and other information sources. Simple commands will retrieve bibliographic information, citation and full text databases with indexes, and electronic graphic and audio delivery systems. LS/X consists of three components: resource management, the local system that libraries buy from vendors; reference and information system to compliment the local system but provide access to external data; and

an information system which will provide full text files. Future plans are to add other local systems services such as circulation and serials control, but initially information delivery is the goal.

Federal Information Policy

A new Senate subcommittee, Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee, will be charged with drafting legislation and revising existing laws concerning federal information policy. Among them will be the Paperwork Reduction Act. Sen. John Glenn (D-OH), chairman of the Government Affairs Committee, suggested the reorganization. The likely chair of the new subcommittee is Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-NM). It will be devoted to broad information policy questions, and especially to issues involving federal data dissemination which it considers to be "increasingly important." The House of Representatives has had a special subcommittee on government information under its Government Operations Committee for 34 years.

The OTA report *Informing the Nation*, issued last October, recommends that Congress review guidelines on data dissemination and initiate legislation allowing public access to take precedence over commercial interests. Lack of Congressional leadership has allowed OMB to set information policy, and to ensure a strong role of the private sector in executive data dissemination. Hopefully, some changes to this policy will occur on the Hill.

Science Book Award

ASIS has awarded the 1988 Best Information Science Book Award to *Federal Information Policies in the 1980s: Conflicts and Issues*, by Charles R. McClure and Peter Hernon.

Leningrad Library

The Library of Congress and the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (BAN) signed a Memorandum of Agreement on June 17, 1988 regarding assistance following the fire in this Soviet library last February 14. The Academy Library agreed to recognize LC as the primary coordinator for international assistance efforts. Priorities include contact between preservation specialists and managers of both libraries; rapid text communications; and replacing the 188,000 non-Russian volumes destroyed by the fire.

LC has initiated bibliographic searching and locating for the materials included on two lists

of Academy materials completely destroyed. Specific subjects of the agreement include coordination and organization of assistance; conservation and preservation of the collection; replacement of collections destroyed; prevention and planning; and reciprocity.

The Memorandum notes that BAN has succeeded in drying 3,427,000 of the 3,602,000 volumes that suffered damage. Another 175,000 volumes remain in cold storage and will be processed according to recommendations of the International Foundation for the Survival of Humanity and UNESCO. The mold which affected 10,535 volumes has been eliminated. Number of volumes totally destroyed is estimated at 398,000 (210,000 Russian, and 188,000 in foreign languages). 75,000 of the 520,000 volumes in the historical Baer collection were damaged. Disinfection of the stacks was completed in 38 days and the 8.1 volumes suffering from water damage or at risk from mold returned to them.

BAN has recently announced that it will acquire Geac computers for automation of the library. Initial stages of the project to automate the Library's foreign periodicals management will begin after granting of export licenses for the computers.

National Translations Center Moved to LC

The National Translations Center (NTC) formerly located at the John Crerar Library of the University of Chicago is now part of LC. NTC is a depository of international translations and a referral center for helping users locate unpublished translations of foreign-language literature in the natural, physical, medical and social sciences. The files contain information on the

locations of about 1 million translations, of which 400,000 full text translations are held by the center. Translations prepared by government agencies, special libraries, scientific and professional societies, corporations, colleges and universities, etc. are cooperatively deposited at the center. They are indexed and announced in *Translations Register-Index* (1967-1986) and in *World Translations Index* (since 1987). Copies of translations are available for purchase.

At LC the center is under the direction of Charlene Woody of the Science and Technology Division. Inquiries about translations and deposits should be addressed to National Translations Center, LC, Washington, D.C. 20540, phone (202) 707-0100.

Office of Library Programs Issues New Book

Anne J. Mathews, Director of the Office of Library Programs at the U.S. Dept. of Education has edited a book entitled *Rethinking the Library in the Information Age: A Summary of Issues in Library Research*. The book summarizes nine essays that were part of a project addressing the future of libraries. The last section is a series of questions raised by 40 librarians, educators, policymakers, etc. at meetings which were a part of the project. Ten key issues are identified including information access, funding, library education of users, information organization and retrieval, policy issues on federal, state and local levels; education of librarians, etc. To obtain a copy of this summary or the project on which it is based, or for a complete copy of the essays contact Office of Library Programs, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Dept. of Education, 555 New Jersey Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20202, (202) 357-6293.

Call for Poster Sessions

During the Marketing Swap & Shop, a number of concurrent, informal Poster Sessions will be given by special librarians who are willing to describe their successful marketing activities to others. If you have an activity which has been a useful marketing tool for your library, why not volunteer to do a session? You will be provided with a bulletin board and table on which to display your materials and any visuals which illus-

trate your work. The attendees can then stop by and hear about your activities and ask questions. This is an easy way to contribute your knowledge and experience to your professional organization, so call one of the organizers today if you are interested, before all the slots are filled! The Swap & Shop is scheduled for Monday, June 12, from 10:30 until noon.

To volunteer or to get more information, call: Liz Bibby, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, 404-888-8263 or Robin Raquet, Georgia-Pacific Corporation, 404-521-4659.

Tracking Issues Through Legi-Slate and Washington Alert

Carol Alexander

Government Relations Committee
Science-Technology Division

From time to time we will highlight key sources of current information on legislation and politics of interest to SLA members to assist in tracking national and local issues. Two of the most popular of the national data bases used for monitoring federal legislation are *Legi-Slate* and *Washington Alert*.

Legi-Slate is The Washington Post Company's online service covering Congress and the *Federal Register*. The service was established in 1978 and provides full text of all bills, votes of the members of the U.S. Congress, announcements in the *Federal Register*, news items from *The Washington Post*, biographies and other political information. The data base holds more than 200,000 records, and is updated daily when Congress is in session.

The key features of *Legi-Slate* include the following files:

1. Congressional Service
2. Bill Text Service
3. *Federal Register*
4. Member Profile and Rating
5. News Service
6. Press Briefing

Bills and resolutions are normally available

online on the same day that printed copies become available from the Government Printing Office. *Legi-Slate* also provides online access to committee schedules and witness lists.

Further information is available from the contact point: *Legi-Slate*, 111 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20001, phone: (202) 898-2300.

Washington Alert is the online service of Congressional Quarterly, Inc. This data base provides current information for those interested in monitoring government affairs on a daily basis. It tracks floor proceedings abstracted from the *Congressional Record*, roll call votes, and documents released by the Congressional committees. *Washington Alert* is organized by Menus, as shown below:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. The Master Menu | 6. Document |
| 2. Schedule | 7. Vote |
| 3. Action | 8. Profile |
| 4. Bill Status | 9. News |
| 5. Weekly Report | |

Further information on this service is available from *Washington Alert*, 1414 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, phone (202) 887-6353.

Marketing Swap & Shop

Back by popular demand, the second Marketing Swap and Shop will take place on Monday, June 12, 12:30 - noon, at the SLA Conference in New York City! This year's poster sessions will include:

Rita Ayers, The DuPont Company.

"Free" to Fee — Quality + Marketing = Success

Molly Collins and Rich Bartl, Eastman Kodak Company. Before and After: Image Enhancement for the Information Center

Monica Ertel and Jane Oros, Apple Computer, Inc. A Tour of the Stacks: HyperCard in Libraries

Gust Perry, Houghton Mifflin Co.

Why Are Flamingoes Pink and Library Guides Inherently Boring? or How the Designing Librarian can Captivate her Target Market

Cindy A. Pitchon, Franklin Mint.

The Role of Newsletters in Information Marketing

Charlotte Wilson, U.S. league of Savings Institutions. I Did It My Way!

Quality Assurance Online

C. Tom Sutherland

QA, or quality assurance, is not just a current corporate buzz word. Indeed QA can be a "practical tool for library management . . . a blueprint from which to extract whatever fits *your* library."¹ Commercial nuclear power utilities are required by the *Code of Federal Regulations* to have a QA program.² U.S. Department of Energy facilities like the Savannah River Plant and the Savannah River Laboratory are required to have QA programs by DOE Order.³ The DuPont Company, operator of the Savannah River site, has further directed that all departments, including the library, develop and implement Quality Assurance Manuals in compliance with the order.⁴ Since the DuPont Site Plan and its references set forth the requirements for the "design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of nuclear facilities"⁵ their application to library services can require some imagination. However a basic concept of QA is a "customer-supplier relationship." The ultimate purpose of any quality assurance scheme is to ensure complete satisfaction by the customer with the goals or services provided by the supplier,⁶ a concept that any Librarian can agree with.

Quality control, assuring product quality, is an essential component of QA. One way we are implementing QA in the Savannah River Laboratory Library is to apply some new quality controls to our online catalog. Quality control assures product quality both by monitoring a process and by eliminating causes of unsatisfactory performance. Our online system already provides several controls to records when they are entered. Thesaurus control on the subject, series, and corporate author fields insures that those entries are correct. Another validation check insures that a title is present. Now we are developing procedures for additional database verifications. These will be batch jobs which can be run at night since a record by record check online would be very time consuming and tedious. In our catalog each book is represented by a catalog record and a circulation record. The first checks will be to match these records. For every catalog record is there a matching circulation record? Conversely for every circulation record is there a catalog record?

Over half of our 40,000 volumes are departmental or desk copies, books that were ordered through the library but are assigned to the individual who ordered them. The catalog record for departmental copies contains author, title, and publisher information. Library copies also have call numbers and subjects. For our quality control, the records of departmental copies will be checked for an entry in the name field. Similarly, the records for library books will be checked for an entry in the call number field and entries in the subject field.

In addition to these tests we plan to check the following conditions:

- If a library book is marked as checked out, is there an entry in the name field?
- If the book is checked in, is "name" absent?
- For every acquisition record, if the book has been received, are there matching catalog and circulation records?
- Does every acquisition and catalog record have a title?
- Are all price entries numbers?
- Are all date fields in the correct format?

These inspection procedures will identify the records which need correcting. While these tests will not make necessary corrections, they will identify problem records, and we will be able to conduct these periodically to evaluate the quality of our database records.

References

1. Anne M. Fredenburg, "Quality Assurance: Establishing a Program for Special Libraries," *Special Libraries*, fall 1988, pp 277-284.
2. "Quality Assurance Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants and Fuel Reprocessing Plants," *Code of Federal Regulations*, title 10, part 50, appendix B. 1985 ed., p 475.
3. *Quality Assurance*, U.S. DOE Order 5700.6B, 9/23/86, p 5.
4. *Savannah River Quality Assurance Plan*, DPSPM-Site-1 Rev 0, 8/87, p 3.
5. ANSI/ASME NQA-1, *Quality Assurance Program Requirements for Nuclear Facilities*, 1983 ed., p 1.
6. Lionel Stebbing, *Quality Assurance: the Route to Efficiency and Competitiveness*, Ellis Haywood Ltd., 1986, p 9.
7. ANSI/ASQC A3, *American National Standard Quality Systems Terminology*, 1987, p 4.

AEROSPACE DIVISION

The objectives of the Aerospace Division are to encourage the free exchange of ideas and information between libraries and librarians who are directly concerned with aerospace technology and related sciences; and to maintain a dialog with NASA and other governmental agencies upon whom we rely as sources of technical data and bibliographic sources.

From the Chair

The Special Libraries Association Board of Directors met for their 1989 Winter meeting at the Le Meridien Hotel in San Francisco, California on Wednesday, January 25 to Friday, January 27, 1989. J. Clifton, President, SLA and D. Bender, Executive Director, SLA steered the Winter meeting of approximately 300 attendees. The 3 days of grueling executive sessions were attended by joint cabinet members, elected leaders and staff and other interested SLA members. Among the notables were officers Lynn Ecklund, Aerospace Chair Elect and Carol Ann Irons, Engineering Chair who were very supportive. The following topics in the form of motions addressing the needs of SLA were discussed and voted on:

1. Financial matters: Treasurer C. Jones - remarks and allocation of FY/88 Surplus Income; financial reports and overview for 1988 and Merrill Lynch account update by D. Bender.
2. Membership development: membership statistics as of 12/31/88 and update of membership statistics by D. Bender.
3. Strategic planning activities: strategic planning activities and progress by B. Miller.
4. Association office operations by D. Bender.
5. Public relations activities by D. Bender.
6. Government relations activities by B. Mattscheck and D. Bender.
7. Professional development by D. Bender.
8. Conference and meetings by D. Bender and G. Zamora.
9. Chapter activities by K. Mowery and M. Tebo.
10. Division activities by C. Hardnett, B. Paskoff and K. Mowery.
11. Committee activities and mid-year reports by J. Clifton, S. Ladner, W. Woodruff, B. Tolson and J. Field.
12. IFLA matters by F. Spaulding, D. McGarry and D. Bender.

13. Caucuses by D. Bender.

I always look forward to this Winter meeting which is an excellent vehicle for meeting Joint Cabinet Members (Chapter and Division Officers) and receiving special DALCOLT training. Here we met, compared notes, confirmed assignments, became more knowledgeable of parliamentary procedures and of course, planned for the June 1989 conference in New York.

The following recommendations were noteworthy:

- *Formation of Retired Members Caucus* — This caucus provides assistance to the Association and its sub units when needed and provides a forum for exchanging retirement experiences, by D. Bender.
- *Positive Action Program for Minority Groups Committee (PAC) Name Change to Affirmative Action* — SLA is committed to equal employment opportunities and supports affirmative action programs that will encourage and assist members of minority groups entering, developing and advancing in the field of Special Librarianship, by Stephanie D. Tolson.
- *Scholarship Vs. Fellowship* — The Board of Directors changed the Executive Development Academy Scholarship to the Executive Development Fellowship Members to attend the Executive Development Academy. The Scholarship Committee developed a procedure for evaluating applicants for this Fellowship. The difference between Scholarship and Fellowship was discussed in great length. This certainly expands the eligibility to accommodate financial coverage to a broader field including members of government and industry, by Jim Tchobanoff.
- *Student Discount for CE Courses* — full day CE course \$75.00 and half day CE course \$45.00. These fees represent a 40%

discount for members, by D. Bender.

- *Resolution on Permanent Preservation* — Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI) introduced a joint resolution in the Senate during the final days of the 100th Congress which would establish a national policy on the use of permanent papers for books and other publications of historical, cultural, scientific value or as he stated “enduring value” to the United States, by D. Bender.
- *Resolution on Federal Policies* — The Government Relations Committee would like the Board to urge the new President and Congress to make a coordinated effort to look at federal information policies, by Sandy Morton.
- *Task Force on Image* — Marketing and upgrading the profession and other resource specialists’ image regardless of the type of library or information center, by Joe Ann Clifton.

On a lighter note, preliminary plans and goals were accomplished for the SLA Conference, to be held 6/10/89 in New York City. I found my responsibilities more clearly defined. All sessions accentuated the Aerospace Division’s important role in the future and I know we all look forward to the challenge.

Dawn Villere, Chair

DTIC/DROLS: From Dial-up to Dedicated

Part II: Access

Nine months ago our dedicated terminal was installed. Since then we have been extremely busy preparing ITT Gilfillan’s Remote Terminal Activation procedures to meet the current government requirements. This requirement is for the system’s approval before accessing DTIC/DROLS at the dedicated level. Do not attempt to use the computer to access DTIC/DROLS dedicated system before this authorization.

Soon after our inspection authorization was granted and after what have been nine long months filled with anticipation, we finally were able to meet one of our most important goals,

accessing DTIC at a dedicated level. This additional capability will facilitate proposal efforts and IR&D.

As I think back over the months, this was a great period that created an atmosphere of anticipation for the library, the engineers and the management team. Keeping composure was very important, the need to keep cool and calm while schedules were being missed produced some unhappy managers. No matter how careful we planned, administrative and/or technical conditions at the central office required temporary delays. For those of you who are upgrading your technical services center this additional waiting period is built in. I now understand that this is standard procedure and there are no short cuts. Also your organization must meet certain requirements such as facility clearance and a confidential security level for terminal operators. So just to help speed up the process let’s take a look at the steps again:

Step 1: DROLS Dedicated Registration

You must have a government sponsor’s support with an active contract registered with DTIC. DD Forms 1540, 254, 2345 are required when registering with DTIC. Refer to DTIC’s Handbook for Users. This Handbook provides instructions. If your company does not have an active contract, I would advise you to consider the “Potential Contractors Program” of one of the following:

Air Force (AFPCP)

Army (QRI)

Navy (NICRAD)

Time Period: Usually registering a contract takes 4-6 weeks. Since this is a area requiring many approvals, you should start the process several months in advance of the date you desire to obtain equipment installation.

Step 2: Letter to DTIC and Government Sponsor of Intended DROLS Dedicated Access:

It is very important that you correspond with both DTIC and your government sponsor informing them of your intention to access DTIC at a dedicated level. All letters should be approved by your company’s authorized officials.

Time Period: This period may consume 3 to 6 months and will vary according to your organization’s “Need-To-Know” and the project’s budget position and company’s priorities.

Step 3: Equipment:

The government currently allows defense con-

tractors to purchase their own remote dedicated computer terminal from independent sources. There are select models on the market available that accommodate the Unisystem Protocol. We installed the ST-2000 formerly Bendix, now Communications Systems Technology. Other IBM compatible equipment is just as acceptable to DTIC.

Time Period: Varies from 6 to 9 months from equipment purchase.

Step 4: Cost:

Cost of a dedicated terminal can be expensive depending on what kind of services you are expecting from the various functions of the equipment. Select in accordance with your budget and demands.

Step 5: Training:

I would recommend that you take a Dedicated Training Class either before or after equipment purchase, administered by DTIC. These classes are helpful in sharpening your tools and increasing knowledge of DROLS operations. Be familiar with floppy disks, hard disks, A-C drives, uploading, downloading, baud rates, printers, etc.

For more specific information regarding DTIC/DROLS Dedicated System, please direct your questions to: Jim McCleery, Defense Technical Information Center, Network Services Branch (DTIC-BLD), Cameron Station, Bldg. 5, Alexandria, VA. 22304-6145.

Special Libraries Association 80th Annual Conference New York City, June 10-15, 1989 User and Information Managing Change

Monday, June 12, 1989

9:00 A.M. — 12:00 noon

Aerospace Division

Panel: On-Line Problem Solving in Aerospace and Defense.

A panel of producers/vendors contributing online resources for information concerning product development, contracts, competitive intelligence, technical research, and related issues.

The panel will discuss specific problem areas and compare and contrast the strengths of various online resources.

The panel will include representatives from the Aerospace Database, DTIC, DIALOG, Jane's, Predicasts, and USNI.

Presenters: Juday Hedden, Predicasts and Lynn Ecklund, AIAA/TIS

Monday, June 12, 1989

1:30 P.M. — 3:30 P.M.

Aerospace Division is proud to announce that they will be one of the co-sponsors for the Engineering Division who will be presenting the following program:

Engineering Division Presents:

Program: "End-User Training: Views from the Association, Corporate and Academic Perspective".

Speakers from various corporations will discuss:

1. What information products are now promoted to the Association membership?
2. What are their training strategies?
3. What, if any, new information products are in development?
4. How do they see our role as information professionals, as they target end-users?

The final speakers will attempt to incorporate the academic view as they share their end users training programs.

Tuesday, June 13, 1989

1:30 P.M. — 4:30 P.M.

Aerospace/Engineering Combined Open House

Aerospace Division

Chemistry Division

Engineering Division

Metals & Materials Division

Nuclear Science Divisions

All Exhibit Halls 9:00 A.M. — 1:00 P.M.

Highlight: Art Auction, Art Auction, Art Auction

We are sorry that the preliminary programs were not available for this issue, however we are looking forward to a wonderful conference and I look forward to seeing you all attend. My special thanks to Veronica Hsu, past chair, and I hope you will all give a great welcome to the incoming chair Lynn Ecklund. I will miss the marvelous opportunity I have had as your chairman, for 1988-89. I'd like to personally thank all of the wonderful Aerospace officers who were so very helpful. Again, thank you and I'll see you in New York.

A special thanks to NERAC, Inc. and Mead Corporation for sponsoring our hospitality night.

Nominations

The Nominating Committee of the Aerospace Division is pleased to appoint the following candidates who have agreed to stand for election. The ballots are being mailed in April.

Chair-Elect

Richard Ronald DuPont

Employment: Librarian, United Technologies Research Center, East Hartford, CT.
SLA Activities: President of Connecticut Valley Chapter of SLA.

Phyllis A. Fischer

Employment: Branch Manager, Library Services, McDonnell Aircraft Co., St. Louis, MO.
SLA Activities: Member of SLA. Attended National SLA meeting and Continuing Education class.

Treasurer

Elli Reiter

Employment: Senior Engineering Literature Researcher, Martin Marietta Astronautics Research Library, Denver, CO.
SLA Activities: Aerospace Division Secretary, 1987-88, Aerospace Division Teller, 1986, Hospitality Chair, Rocky Mountain Chapter 1984, 1987.

Julia Keim

Employment: Manager Technical Information Center, Rockwell International, Canoga Park, CA.
SLA Activities: Aerospace Division Treasurer, 1987-88.

Kay Salm

Employment: Northrop Corporation, Info Research Center, Pico Rivera, CA.

Betty Tyson

Employment: Technical Librarian, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Sunnyvale, CA.
SLA Activities: Aerospace Bulletin Editor, 1987-1988.

Calling all Catalogers

DTIC Digest, January 1989, p. 9.

The Bibliographic Database Branch (DTIC-HDB), Directorate of Database Services, routinely teaches descriptive cataloging of technical reports to new members of the Shared Bibliographic Input Network (SBIN) using cataloging rules based on the COSATI Standard. A query has been received from a DTIC user asking if we would offer these cataloging classes to non-SBIN users. Although DTIC-HDB has never provided this service in the past, we would consider undertaking such a project if there were sufficient demand. Interested? Please contact Ms. Barbara Lesser at (202) 274-6804/AV 284-6804.

This announcement from *DTIC Digest* caught my eye as being of interest to our division. I called Barbara Lesser at DTIC and suggested the course on technical report cataloging would get an enthusiastic response at an SLA Annual Conference. She liked the idea and said she'd contact the Military Librarians and SLA Headquarters. Previously, only librarians local to DTIC headquarters could attend this course; having it as part of an SLA Annual Conference would allow much wider participation.

Sandy Moltz
Government Relations Chair

Plan to be at
the second
MARKETING SWAP & SHOP
June 12, 1989
New York Conference

Send copies of your library's marketing materials, then come by to pick up samples donated by other special librarians. This is a great way to get new ideas! Also, visit with the poster session leaders to hear about their innovative marketing activities.

For details about this event, mail the coupon to: Liz Bibby, SLA Swap & Shop, c/o Library Services, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, PO Box 105565, Atlanta, GA 30348.

Tell me about the Swap & Shop!

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

ENGINEERING DIVISION

The objectives of the Engineering Division are to provide an association for those having an interest in library and information science as they apply to engineering and the physical sciences and to promote the use of materials and knowledge for the benefit of libraries and other educational organizations.

From the Chair

Irons in the Fire

Greetings to all in this my final message from this column as your Division Chair. Three years ago when nominated Chair-Elect I was honored and eager for the opportunity to serve. My experiences have been positive, demanding and rewarding. Therefore, one of my sincerest wishes is that each are called to serve. My reason is that this service role gives the best perspective on the workings of our Division and association.

Fran Wood, Chair-Elect, and myself attended the Winter meeting, January 25-27, 1989. Highlights from the Board of Director open sessions agenda follows. Action was taken on thirty-four motions or recommendations.

Association membership totals 12,300 (December 31, 1988); a 2.5% growth from 1987. There were 13 registrants for the Executive Development Academy. Analysis of requests filled by the Information Resources Center at SLA headquarters; 11% — headquarters staff; 89% — divided between members and non-members. The Resume Referral Service posted listings from 100 job applicants and 10 employers. SLA, ALA, and D.C. Library Association will sponsor the National Library Week Legislative Day, April 11, 1989.

The News Division submitted a proposal to consider changing the date of the annual conference. Headquarters staff was directed to prepare a report for discussion. Action should be taken at the 1989 Annual Conference Board of Directors Meeting.

Motion was approved that the Executive Director investigate and develop a Policy statement on the requirement of publishing a minimum salary for a professional position. A report should be made to the Board at the June Board Meeting. As you can well imagine this motion generated lively discussion focused on the low salaries frequently paid for professional positions listed in the SpecialList!

Board of Directors approved the establishment of a Retired Member Caucus. This newest

caucus begins with twenty-two members.

Board approved the Bylaws Committee's recommendation to change the SLA's bylaws. The proposed changes will be brought up for a vote at the Annual Membership Meeting. If approved, a mail ballot election will be held later in 1989. The new amendment will allow the bylaws to be amended by a two-thirds vote of the mail ballots returned.

W. Woodruff, New York Conference Program Committee Chair, reported on the planning activities for the 1989 New York Conference program. There are 160 division programs excluding division business meetings. Conference-wide activities are two general sessions one speaker each, two Exhibitor Receptions, an Art Auction Sunday, a Welcome Address by Mayor Koch, an Awards Luncheon — Wednesday, and New York Public Library Reception — Wednesday, 5-7 p.m.

At the Division Cabinet meeting there was lengthy discussion of the proposed Chapter and Division Recruitment Awards. Sponsors were the Chemistry, Biological, Education and Library Management Divisions. It was agreed that both retention and recruitment of members are important. However, the implementation of such an Awards program needs refinement. When brought to the Board's attention, the issue of membership recruitment/retention would be better handled by the Strategic Planning Committee.

Watch the SpecialList or Special Libraries for further discussion of 1989 Winter Meeting topics. The FBI Library Awareness program has already been reported to the full membership in the February 1989 SpecialList.

Seven SLA headquarter staff attended Winter Meeting. Our membership money was well-spent having the Manager Conference and Exhibits (Carol Mahan) there to answer our questions per conference planning.

Not only did I attend a Meeting-wide New York Conference Planners session but I met individually with several of the Division Chairs with whom we are co-sponsoring sessions.

While at Winter Meeting I sat in on a planning meeting for the Great Lakes Conference which is scheduled for October 12-15, 1989 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The organizers for the Great Lake Conference asked if any part of the New York conference sponsored by the Engineering Division could "go-on-the-road". The Standards Roundtable concept was enthusiastically received. Details on that are being resolved. Those in the Great Lakes area watch for future announcements.

All in all it was a busy Winter Meeting. Your Board of Directors and headquarter staff have been an active group since our annual conference in Denver!

Elsewhere in this column you will read the Nominations Committee report. I applaud all the nominees for accepting the call to serve.

All committee chairs please submit a written report of your year's activities to me by April 7. Citing unfinished business is valid. (This often helps the next chair.) You may fax the report; my telecopier number is 312-236-8010.

Hopefully you have received the preliminary program for New York. When outlining what programs you plan to attend, be sure to leave ample time to visit the exhibits. Your visiting the exhibits keeps you abreast of new products and gives you an opportunity to talk to many of your suppliers/vendors. Exhibits should be a vital part of your conference experience!

My special thanks to our column editor, Bill Burns, STS Consultant. It was his idea to label the message from the Chair "Irons in the Fire". His sense of humor and creative energies have been a godsend.

Bob Ballard, STN editor, deserves many words of thanks for getting us through the year.

Carol Ann Irons
Chair

Editor's Note; STN: Please submit your committee report to Ms. Irons immediately.

San Francisco Winter Meeting

The SLA Winter Meeting in San Francisco, with Carol Ann as my mentor, was an excellent learning experience. The general sessions were informative and helpful. Any extra time was spent meeting and sharing ideas with other division chair-elects.

The theme of the 1990 Pittsburgh Conference is "The Information Professional—An Unparalleled Resource". Several of the division chair-elects are working together to co-sponsor joint sessions that will relate to common themes such as the ever increasing, fast changing technology and evaluating our roles as information providers. In addition the Engineering Division and some of the other sci-tech divisions are planning programs that are directly related to our own sci-tech world of information procurement.

Pittsburgh has a wealth of libraries and resources. Field trips are being explored that we hope will be both informative and fun. Sessions are being planned to provide you with ample time to visit exhibits.

I'm beginning to look for committee chairs to serve during the next SLA year and would be delighted to hear from anyone interested in volunteering to help our division. Working with division members is not only educational but a wonderful way to get to know some great people!

Please send your thoughts and/or suggestions for the division or the Pittsburgh Conference to:

Fran Wood
Information Services Division
Kurt F. Wendt Engineering Library
University of Wisconsin
215 N. Randall
Madison, WI 53706
Telephone (608) 262-5913
Telefax (608) 262-6707

I'm looking forward to meeting you in New York and Pittsburgh.

Fran Wood
Chair-Elect
Engineering Division

Nominating Committee

The nominating committee is pleased to announce the following candidates for office:

Chair Elect:

Mary Ann Schmidt, Milwaukee
School of Engineering, Milwaukee, WI
Aydan Kalyoncu, University of Alabama,
University, AL

Director:

Elizabeth MacArthur, Delima Associates,
San Rafael, CA
Gloria Aks, Ebasco Service Inc.,
New York, NY

Ballots and further candidate information will be mailed on March 20th, 1989. Ballots need to be returned no later than May 1, 1989. Watch for your ballot and vote!

As my final note, I would like to thank Marlyn Johnson and Phil Kitchens for serving on this years nominating committee.

Elizabeth L. Ell
Chair, Nominating Committee

(Please return your ballot immediately.)

Some Inexpensive and Moderately-priced Restaurants in the Conference Hotels Area

I — Inexpensive — Mostly \$15 and under
M — Moderate — Mostly \$15 to \$35

Abruzzi — 37 W. 56th St. (489-8110). Northern Italian. (M)
Au Tunnel — 250 W. 47th St. (575-1220). French. (M)
Brasserie — 100 E. 53rd St. (751-4840). French/Alsatian. (M)
Caramba I — 918 Eighth Ave., bet. 54-55th Sts. (245-7910). Mexican. (I)
Cheese Cellar — 125 E. 54th St. (758-6565). American. (M)
City Luck — 127 E. 54th St. (832-2350). Cantonese. (I)
Ho Ho — 131 W. 50th St. (246-3250). Cantonese/Mandarin. (I)
Iroha — 142 W. 49th St. (398-9049). Japanese. (M)
La Bonne Soupe — 48 W. 55th St. (586-7650). French bistro. (I)
Oliver's — 141 E. 57th St. (753-9180). English pub. (I)
Raga — 57 W. 48th St. (757-3450). Indian. (M)
Stage Delicatessen — 834 Seventh Ave., bet. 53rd-54th Sts. (245-7850) Jewish-American deli. (I)

MUSEUMS IN THE AREA

American Craft Museum — 40 W. 53rd St. Closed Monday.
Children's Museum of Manhattan — 314 W. 54th St. Closed Monday.
Infoquest Center — A T & T Building, 56th St. & Madison Ave. Closed Monday.
Museum of Broadcasting — 1 E. 53rd St. Closed Sunday & Monday.
Museum of Modern Art — 11 W. 53rd St. Closed Wednesday.
Whitney Museum at Equitable Center — 787 Seventh Ave., at 51st St. Closed Sunday.

Carmela Carbone

Engineering Division New Members

Michael R. Bryant
329 Pleasant St.
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212/705-7609

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Cheryl E. Pfeifer
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313/760-4285

Robert N. Schwarzwald
2922 Cascade Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
313/338-2332

Dora J. St. Martin
3540 Greenbriar Blvd. #447B
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

Margaret R. Weeter
McDonnell Douglas Astron. Co.
Program Library
16055 Space Center Blvd.
Houston, TX 77062
713/280-1500

NUCLEAR SCIENCE DIVISION

The division has a special interest in Nuclear Science and in advanced energy systems such as nuclear, solar, wind, geothermal, and tidal. Its concern in these fields includes, but is not limited to, research, policy and analysis, development and production.

From the Chair

Audrey Caldwell, Chair-elect, and I attended the Winter Meeting of the Special Libraries Association in San Francisco from January 25 to 27, 1989. In addition to having the opportunity to be present at the Board of Directors meeting of SLA, Audrey and I also took part in a leadership training program for Division and Chapter officers. Didi Pancake gave an excellent presentation on Roberts Rules and parliamentary procedure for conducting meetings as one part of the training program. Audrey began plans for the Annual Conference to be held in Pittsburgh next year and I continued with the last details of planning necessary for our program in New York this June.

As you may all know by now, the proposed changes in the Association By-laws were not passed. The necessary 40% response from the membership to change the current By-laws was not received. Lois Webster is the Chairman of the Association By-laws Committee and she and the committee will be making new recommendations to the Association membership for By-laws changes in the near future.

During this three-day meeting of the Board much housekeeping is done and since the actions of the Board are printed either in the *Specialist* or *Special Libraries*. I will not repeat them here.

There is, however, one important area that was discussed not only at the Board meeting but at the Chapter and Division Cabinet meetings, which also take place at the Winter meeting. That subject is membership growth and retention. Four Divisions presented a proposal for a cash award system for Divisions and Chapters. There was much discussion of this concept. No action was taken but the proposal will be discussed at the Annual Conference. At the present time the Association membership is remaining relatively stable. The retention rate is, however, only 80%. Basically a great deal of recruiting is being done to keep the level of membership the same but we need to improve our retention level. David Bender, the Executive Director of SLA,

will be reporting to the Board on the retention rates of other associations as a guide to how we are really doing.

The Nuclear Science Division is the smallest Division in SLA. At our Business Meeting in New York, I will be looking for your suggestions on membership growth and retention for our Division and the Association. If you are unable to attend the Annual Business Meeting and have some thoughts you would like to share, please either write or call me.

By the time you read this letter, you should all have received the Preliminary Program for the New York Conference. Briefly, I will list our programs and, again, remind everyone to include the exhibitors in your planning.

New York Conference

Sunday, June 11 — 4:00 to 5:00 pm — Executive Board Meeting

Monday, June 12 — 1:30 to 3:30 pm — End user training views from the association, corporate and academic perspective.

Tuesday, June 13 — 12 Noon to 2:00 pm — Annual Business Meeting, Luncheon and Program — Speaker will be Michael Yuen of Dialog.

Tuesday, June 13 — 9:00 to 11:00 pm — Open House

Thursday, June 15 — Field trip to Brookhaven National Laboratory (All day)

I look forward to seeing many of you in New York.

Veronica E. Johnson
Chairman

Annual Financial Statement

1988

The following Financial Statement was submitted by our Treasurer, Eileen Chen, to the Association office for the year 1988.

Opening balance January 1, 1988 \$1455.15
Income:

Allotment from Association	\$675.00	
Interest income	77.86	
<i>Total Income</i>		752.86

Expenditures:

Bulletin costs	\$318.00	
Costs for meetings	793.10	
Miscellaneous costs	50.83	
<i>Total Expenditures</i>		1161.83

Closing balance Dec. 31, 1988 \$1046.08

Nominating Committee

It is the responsibility of the Nominating Committee to present a slate of candidates for office each year for the Division (you already guessed that). Sometimes this is an easy task and sometimes it is more difficult. Under our Division's By-laws, the Committee must have three members. This year's committee consists of Marilyn Galli, Pat Gatlin and Cynthia Hodgson. As you can see from their report, they have done an excellent job.

Report of the Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee submits the following names for the officers of the Nuclear Science Division:

Chair-Elect: *Eileen Chen*
(1989-1990) U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, DC

Treasurer: *Cynthia Ortiz*
(1989-1991) U.S. Dept. of Energy
Las Vegas, Nevada

This report will be presented for approval by the membership at the Division annual business meeting.

Notes on the Candidates

Eileen Chen was born in Shanghai, China, raised in Hong Kong and came to the United States for her college education in 1961. She received her MLS degree from the University of Washington in Seattle. Eileen is currently Chief, Library Branch at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC. She has been a member of SLA and the Nuclear Science Division since 1978. She is presently serving as our division Treasurer.

Cynthia Ortiz received her library degree in 1970 from San Jose State University, California. Since 1979, she has managed the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) library in Las Vegas, Nevada. She is a member of ALA and SLA. Cynthia is currently serving as Membership Chair of the Nuclear Science Division.

Marilyn Galli
Pat Gatlin
Cynthia Hodgson



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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The objectives of the Science-Technology Division shall be: to draw together those members of the Special Libraries Association having an interest in the role of library and information science as applied to the recording, retrieval and dissemination of knowledge and information in all areas of science and technology; and to promote and improve the communication, dissemination and use of such knowledge for the benefit of libraries and their users.

From the Chair

Highlights from the SLA Board of Directors acting at Mid-Winter Meeting, January 25-27, 1989, included an approval of an allocation of surplus funds of \$10,000 to the Special Program. \$10,000 to Research, and the balance to the General Fund. The actual surplus will be determined after the 1988 audit, but is expected to be \$70,000.

The minimum salaries issue was discussed and the Board instructed staff to investigate and develop a Policy Statement on the requirements of publishing a minimum salary for a professional position in the *Specialist*. The report is anticipated for the June Conference.

The Phoenix/Scottsdale area was approved as a Conference and Meeting site for 1993. In addition, some discussion took place regarding the 1992 San Francisco Conference, especially since ALA meets in the same month. The Board requested a report regarding concerns for conflict be presented back for the June meeting. The calendar of deadlines for the program information was approved for the 1990 Pittsburgh Conference.

Government relations activities consumed a bit of the Boards discussions with five resolutions adopted. Among these were the resolution on the NCLIS. This resolution instructed the Government Relations Committee to monitor NCLIS activities in order to provide the Board and the membership with "periodic reviews and recommendations for improving the Commission's activities and its relationship with the Association."

Other resolutions were approved calling on the Bush Administration and Congress to create and implement a National Information Policy. The 1989 Legislative Platform for the Association was also adopted. The new platform encourages the enactment of legislation which would serve to protect an individual's intellectual freedom by guaranteeing the confidentiality of library records maintained in public institutions.

Finally, the Board approved the recommendation that SLA participate in Freedom of Information Day on March 16, 1989.

Other topics and actions were — the Association's role in IFLA; dates for the Board Meeting October 25-29, 1989; By-law changes; approval of a Retired Members Caucus; changed the name of the Positive Action Program to Affirmative Action Committee; and approval of the composition of the Strategic Planning Committee. More information will be forthcoming. The above data is based on the Association's summary of Board actions. Special thanks to Chair-elect, Wilda Newman, for representing the Science-Technology Division at the Mid-Winter Conference.

As the 1988/89 schedule approaches the 80th Annual Conference (New York City), June 11-14, 1989, I wish to express to the membership, the Science-Technology Board, colleagues from other Divisions, and the Association Office, a sincere appreciation for the opportunities granted me as Chair during this schedule, 1988/89, and hope to meet and work with more members of the Division and Association during the New York meeting and the year. The past year has been very busy for SLA's Science-Technology Division Board, Committee Chairs, and Members, as well as the activities of the Association.

In addition to an effort to provide the membership with an exciting program during the New York Conference, the Executive Board and several of the Committees will concentrate efforts in working sections as a part of the preparations for long-term planning. The Government Relations Committee, chaired by Karen L. Alderson, L. C. Congressional Research Services, (202) 287-8707, has made substantial headway on governmental relations activities. This Committee is developing a profile with focus for a future with more member involvement and is grappling with its charge and responsibility to the membership and to information issues in general. The Committee would welcome ideas

and suggestions, plus, they plan a work session during the Conference. Other Committee activities include a work session for the newly formed **Sci-Tech News** Advisory Committee chaired by Camille Clark and activities for new members — place and time to be announced.

The Division's strategic and long-range planning activities will have time, as part of the Executive Board Meeting, June 6, 1989, from 3:00-5:00 p.m. We would welcome members at that session.

Brief Schedule of Divisional Conference Activities

- Journal Pricing, Part I, Sunday, 6/11/89, 1:30-3:00 p.m.
- Executive Board Meeting, Sunday, 6/11/89, 3:00-5:00 p.m.
- Business Meeting, Monday, 6/12/89, 7:30-9:00 a.m.
- Cas Roundtable, Monday, 6/12/89, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
- Panel: Large Industrial Information Centers — Managing for Change, Monday, 6/12/89, 1:30-3:00 p.m.
- Open House, Monday, 6/12/89, 5:30-7:30 p.m.
- Technical Translations, Tuesday, 6/13/89, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
- Information: From Laboratory to the Market (by representatives of Predicast; Derwent Publications; INSPEC), Tuesday, 6/13/89, 1:30-2:45 p.m.
- Standards (International), Wednesday, 6/14/89, 1:30-3:00 p.m.
- Journal Pricing, Part II, Wednesday, 6/14/89, 3:30-5:00 p.m.
- New York Public Library Reception, Wednesday, 6/14/89, 5:00-7:00 p.m.
- Executive Board Meeting, Wednesday, 6/14/89, 6:00-7:00 p.m. (place to be announced)

Field Trips

- United Nations Library, Thursday, 6/15/89, 9:30 a.m. - Noon (limited to 100 people).
- Engineering Societies Library, Thursday, 6/15/89, 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. (limited to 60 people).
- Belcore and Washington Historic Village of Waterloo, day trip.

I applaud the Committees for this year's efforts. Members can continue to play a vital role in Division and Association activities. Members' contributions to planning for the future can be

made through the completion of the attached *survey* for committee work and for the Pittsburgh Conference, 1990. Members are encouraged to complete and return the survey to Chair-elect, Wilda Newman, by May 7, 1989. Thank you.

Ina C. Brownridge
Suny Binghamton (N.Y.)

Attention New Members

The Sci-Tech Division membership committee wants to welcome all new members to the Division and to make you feel "at home" when you attend the Annual Conference in New York City. Before you get to the Conference, we are ready to answer any questions you have. If you have a question or concern — no matter how large or small it may seem — call on us. Questions about the logistics of Annual Conference attendance should be directed to your nearest Sci-Tech membership committee person:

Dorothy McGarry
Los Angeles, CA
(213) 825-3438

JoEllen Butcher
Washington, WVA
(304) 863-7335

Jo Chanaud
Atlanta, GA
(404) 894-4501

Ellen C. Dotterer
Spring House, PA
(215) 641-7815

B. Downey
Montreal, QUE
(574) 871-6441

Cheryl A. Hansen
Naperville, IL
(312) 355-8053

Suzanne Ogden
Irving, TX
(214) 255-3470

Nancy Panella
New York, NY
(212) 523-4315

Member Survey Volunteer Form

1989-90

The Science-Technology Division's programs, committee activities and planning is driven by the interest and concerns of the membership. The Executive Board encourages more member involvement through these volunteer forms.

I. Science-Technology Division Planning for SLA Annual Conference, Pittsburgh, June 9-14, 1990

1. Do you plan to attend the conference?
Yes _____ No _____
2. Do you prefer:
Morning Programs _____
Afternoon Programs _____
A Mixture of Both _____
3. What type of program formats do you prefer?
Workshops _____
Seminars _____
Demonstrations _____
Panels _____
Others _____
4. List three topics you wish to be offered by the Division

5. Suggestions for field trips are welcome

Other Comments and Suggestions

II. Committee Suggestions:

- _____ Awards
Judges applications for travel step???
and nominations for the Sci-Tech Achievement Award.
- _____ Nominations
Prepares slate of candidates for Division offices.

- _____ Duplicate Exchange
Coordinate the Division program.
Participates in program.
- _____ Bylaws
Drafts Division Bylaws changes as necessary.
- _____ Government Relations
Serves as liaison to the Association Office government relations program and membership.
- _____ Project Development
Develop, review and evaluate proposals for Division projects.
- _____ Membership
Maintain division roster and recruit new members.
- _____ Networking
Serves as liaison between the Division and SLA Networking Committee or other organizations active in the area of networking.
- _____ Hospitality
- _____ Long Range Planning
To draft a strategy plan for the future of the Division.

Please mail completed form by April 15, 1989 to:

Wilda B. Newman, Chair-Elect
Johns Hopkins University
Applied Physics Lab
Bldg. 7, Room 262
Johns Hopkins Road
Laurel, MD 20707

Member Name, Company, Address:

New Sci-Tech Division Members

Suzanne H. Angel, Greensboro, NC
Marika Asimakopulos, Westmount, PQ
Gordon S. Banholzer, Jr., Atlanta, GA
Julie H. Brinkman, Kansas City, MO

John F. Busby, Austin, TX
Kevin D. Brown, Millbrae, CA
Diane N. Buhay, St. John, NB
Rachel C. Butler, Norman, OK
Anna J. Caudill, Woodside, CA
Luisa Claeys, Saratoga, CA
Jackson B. Cohen, New York, NY
Nancy R. Curtis, Madison, WI

Joanne P. Davis, Bedford, MA
 John B. Dickson, Worthington, OH
 Ramona B. DiMarco, Houston, TX
 Lorraine A. Dixon, Birmingham, MI
 Carol A. Ellerbeck, Bethel, CT
 Laura K. Gaskey, Memphis, TN
 Donald V. Gassie, Honolulu, HI
 Dorothy H. Gaul, Bryn Mawr, PA
 Allan B. Graham, Longmont, CO
 Peggy J. Grantham, Ft. George S. Meade, MD
 Eva Gulbinowicz, Toronto, ON
 Hillary A. Handwerker, Ann Arbor, MI
 Sophia L. Hicks, Annapolis, MD
 Geri E. Holt, West Covina, CA
 Wendell W. Huffman, Norman, OK
 Karen S. Ingish, Streamwood, IL
 Anaar Z. Kanani, Calgary, AB
 Elizabeth K. Killingsworth, Longview, TX
 Eileen Kolbach, Madison, WI
 Teresa T. Lau, Palo Alto, CA
 David C. MacDonald, McLean, VA
 Sandra B. Manning, New York, NY
 Brenda I. Maurer, Richmond Hill, ON
 Yisrael Mayer, Easton, PA
 Patricia A. McCurdy-Crescimanno,
 New Britain, CT
 Susan M. Means, Elmendorf AFB, AK
 Eileen Meillon, Montreal, PQ
 Audrey D. Melkin, New York, NY
 Patrice A. Moore, Laurel, MD
 Sylvia D. Moore, Springfield, VA
 Locke J. Morrissey, Pasadena, CA
 Jeanette M. Mueller-Alexander, Duluth, MN
 Marion S. Muskiewicz, Lowell, MA
 La Juana D. Nordeen, San Clemente, CA
 Louise O. Pearce, Baton Rouge, LA
 Victoria Petri, New York, NY
 Cheryl E. Pfeifer, Brighton, MI
 Jean M. Phillips, Madison, WI
 Barbara L. Potts, Wimberley, TX
 Terry L. Praznik, Denton, TX
 Celeste L. Rancatore, San Jose, CA
 Carol H. Reese, Ocean, NJ
 Peter T. Resch, Regina, SK
 Sylvester Rios, Houston, TX
 Christine S. Roeder, Columbus, OH
 Ester E. Rosen, Santa Clara, CA
 Barbra E. Rosenberg, Watertown, MA
 Robert N. Schwarzwald, Ann Arbor, MI
 Cynthia H. Shabb, Nashville, TN
 Nancy J. Shepard, Pullman, WA
 Carol M. Shisler, Broadview Heights, OH
 Lois P. Sill, Central, SC
 Ellen K. Stempel, Honolulu, HI
 Esther A. Strachman, Albany, NY

Debbie Stuart, Walled Lake, MI
 Michele M. Stuckey, Bloomington, IN
 Lynn Sorensen Sutton, Mt. Clemens, MI
 Arthur R. Taylor, Ballwin, MO
 Joyce B. Van Cura, Chicago, IL
 Susan C. Vollmuth, Greensboro, NC
 Suzanne Walker, Metals Park, OH
 Margaret R. Weeter, Houston, TX
 Edward Weiland, Toledo, OH
 Mary P. (Toni) Weller, Amherst, NH
 Sarah C. Williams, Monroeville, PA
 Kimberly W. Wolfe, Oregon City, OR
 Cynthia Woronowicz, Woodside, NY
 Tanner Wray, Silver Spring, MD

Dorothy McGarry
Chair, Membership
Committee, Sci-
Tech Division, SLA

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BOOK REVIEWS

The Illustrated Handbook of Desktop Publishing and Typesetting by Michael L. Kleper, Blue Ridge Summit, PA: TAB Professional and Reference Books, 1987. pp. 770. \$29.95.

This comprehensive collection of desktop-related information is divided into fifteen logically organized chapters, a useful appendix, bibliography, and two indexes. Throughout the 770 pages of the book, the author provides an historical background for most major developments which have affected the publishing industry.

Kleper begins at the beginning, not only of printing and typesetting history, but with the basics of the industry. Painstaking explanations of typographic measurement, comparisons among typefaces, and optimum line-length calculations are given, and as the title would indicate, virtually everything is illustrated, accounting for the excessive length of the volume.

The development of word processing, the forerunner to desktop publishing, is detailed and closely related to its typesetting and printing origins. Kleper leads readers from the development of word processing in a microcomputer-based environment, through data manipulation and telecommunications software as the link to typeset quality output. He discusses the devices involved and defines the terms associated with micro-driven phototypesetting, and includes brief descriptions of specific packages, outlining their strengths and shortcomings, and differentiating where appropriate between those with personal versus professional applications.

The actual discussion of desktop typesetting and desktop publishing is primarily a detailed software/hardware review, covering page description languages, available fonts and typefaces, and functional capabilities. Like any encyclopedic reference tool, this section will become outdated in time, but will continue to provide an historic perspective on the development of the industry. The dynamic nature of desktop and electronic publishing at this time, however, has already taken its toll. Many version-specific attributes have been modified,

added, or improved with subsequent releases of the software packages discussed. For example, Aldus Corporation's Pagemaker PC, released in 1987, (the same year as the book's copyright) is included. But Pagemaker is already in version 3.0, where the addition of the Autoflow function alone allows users an entirely different approach to text placement, making Pagemaker a viable option for rather lengthy technical documents.

The *Handbook's* appendix offers 85 pages of names, addresses, and phone numbers of hardware and software vendors, professional publications, and user groups. The indexes, one for illustrations, the other general, are organized alphabetically, and cross-reference subject terms with proper names of hardware and software.

As with most reference tools, the more the user already knows about the subject, the easier it is to find information about it. As a text where students will be guided through each chapter, Kleper's compilation is a good comprehensive overview of the industry. For those wishing to enter the desktop publishing arena from fields unrelated to publishing, the *Handbook* poses a serious danger of overload. But some degree of overload may be unavoidable in an emerging discipline such as this. Having the book on hand, at least, ensures that much information is available to the user even if he or she stumbles upon it involuntarily. Serious desktop publishers will want to consider stepping through this book, though novices are cautioned to enter with care.

Kate Kase
NASA STI Facility
RMS Associates

The Artificial Intelligence Debate: false starts, real foundations, edited by Stephed R. Graubard, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA 1988, 311 pp., \$9.50.

Is artificial intelligence a matter of writing more clever programs or is it a matter of building more intelligent machines? Expert systems argue the former, neural networks the latter. Which is right? Or are they both right?

This is a question that has nagged me, and, it turns out, the entire field of artificial intelligence. The controversy surrounding clever programs vs. neural networks goes as far back as 1969 (during the dark ages of computer punchcards) with the publication of *Perceptrons*, by Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert, a book highly critical of the potential for intelligent neural networks.

The first essay in *The Artificial Intelligence Debate* is written by one Seymour Papert defending and reevaluating the point of view taken twenty years earlier in *Perceptrons*, and in the process, clarifying the controversy to those previously ignorant of the debate.

The very next essay looks even deeper into the disagreement between "connectionism" and information processing by delving into the philosophical assumptions of the combatants. By tracing the genealogical roots of artificial intelligence thinking, the authors of this essay are able to show that current attempts to program common sense have a philosophical forerunner in Edmund Husserl and phenomenology. The conclusions drawn from this association are illuminating but disconcerting: Husserl failed at his attempts to codify everyday knowledge calling it an "infinite task."

For these two essays alone the book is worth reading. But there is more in depth and breadth to satisfy. Detailed discussions of neural networks, a careful but inherently imprecise discussion of the "wiring" and capabilities of the human brain, a comparison of the biological science of neurology and artificial intelligence — the list goes on.

This book is absolutely, positively, without a doubt the best of anything I have read on artificial intelligence. The careful reader will find substantive discussions herein that he will likely never see elsewhere. The very real successes of artificial intelligence efforts, along with daunting problems yet unresolved, are laid bare by this work, and for that reason make it indispensable reading for anyone nagged by the uncertainties of the artificial intelligence debate.

Timothy D. Badonsky
NASA STI Facility
RMS Associates

Atlas of Galaxies: Useful for Measuring the Cosmological Distance Scale, Allan Sandage and John Bedke. Washington, D.C., NASA, 1988, NASA SP-496, 115 pgs., Available GPO 033-000-01020-6, \$80.

Atlas of Galaxies is a large collection of photographs of galaxies, intended to assist a professional research scientist in targeting galaxies which are good candidates for measuring the cosmological distance scale with the Hubble Space Telescope (HST).

In a brief introduction to this mostly photographic book, Mr. Sandage and Mr. Bedke state the need for determining galactic distances: "Our knowledge of the formation and subsequent development of the Universe depends on the outcome of various tests of cosmological models, each of which depends in some way on knowledge of distances."

The authors present the cosmological objects in this atlas in several classes, and explain their usefulness in measuring the cosmological distance scale.

In addition to discussing the Cepheids class of pulsating variable stars — as the only primary distance indicator currently agreed upon by all astronomers — the authors also touch upon other cosmological entities and relations which they consider suitable as secondary distance indicators. These include: brightest stars, novae and super-novae, Scl galaxies, and rotational velocity/luminosity relation. The authors selection of candidate galaxies from the pool of primary and secondary distance indicators was governed by resolution limits and limiting magnitude.

The text includes four tables. The first table lists the primary and secondary distance indicators along with their properties. The second table references each galaxy contained in the atlas by NGC number sequence, and includes its type, several parameters, and the panel number(s) on which it appears. The third table comprises a subset of the second table, listing only those galaxies that should be observed from the ground and in parallel with the Hubble Space Telescope. Finally, the last table lists the illustrated Virgo Cluster candidates chosen for observation with HST.

The 95 panels of black-and-white photographs are themselves divided into four parts. Comprising 38 panels, Part 1 contains single-galaxy images. The panels are arranged in order of increasing redshift.

Part 2 consists of 21 panels pertaining to the sample galaxies — listed in Table 2 — that are most easily resolved. They are arranged in order of Hubble type, and within each type, in the order of Right Ascension.

The 28 panels of Part 3 show those galaxies

listed in Table 2 that are more difficult to resolve into Cepheids than those in Part 2, but whose larger distance gives them particular importance for certain investigations.

Part 4, consisting of the last 8 panels, illustrate the 75 galaxies in the six degree (radius) core of the Virgo Cluster listed in Table 4. The panels are ordered by the estimated ease of resolution.

Handsomely bound on high-quality paper, and nearly as large as the Universe itself at 16 x 20 inches, *Atlas of Galaxies* is — even to the layperson — guaranteed to catch one's eye.

Vadim Mzhen
RMS Associates
NASA STI Facility

From CA To CAS Online, Hedda Schulz with H. R. Pichler, New York: VCH Publishers. 1988. \$39.95 hardbound. Translated from "Von CA bis CAS Online," trans. by Elizabeth Mole.

Schulz's work is one of the first of its kind: a database and system user's manual prepared, not by the producer or the online host, but by a real live user. Moreover, although it was written for the chemistry student and the practicing chemist who needs a detailed guide, it can be quite helpful for the generalist who must occasionally venture into the world of formulae and substructures.

She prefaces her remarks by stating that the obstacles to cost-effective, satisfactory information retrieval (online or otherwise) are removed or reduced by the searcher's familiarity with the scope and organization of the source and the ability to develop a systematic search strategy.

The first chapter — too short for me, because I found it interesting — provides a brief history of the Chemical Abstracts Service, its relationship with the American Chemical Society, and its activities. Chapter 2 presents the printed Chemical Abstracts publication and includes detailed descriptions of the format and the elements of CA citations. The coverage of the CA indices contains numerous sample searches clearly presented and explained.

Several shorter chapters follow, illustrating the use of related bibliographic tools — the CAS Source Index, the Registry Handbook, and the Ring Systems handbook.

The summary of the CA Search database as available on online services such as BRS and DIALOG was quite inadequate. Beyond noting the absence of abstracts online, it added very

little to the reader's understanding. A presentation — even a brief presentation — on how the database can be used on these services would have been appreciated.

Chapter 7 is an introduction to the CAS databases as they are available on the CAS ONLINE search service. This, too, is fairly short, although they are covered in greater depth in Chapter 8, by contributor H. R. Pichler, through a discussion of effective search techniques on CAS ONLINE.

Chapter 9 illustrates to some degree a comparison of print versus online search techniques and strategies.

In concluding, Schulz makes two notable observations. First, she rightly points out that the possibility of human error (on the part of authors as well as indexers and abstractors) has to be considered, implying that the ability to browse the printed page may give print searching an edge in efficiency.

Secondly, she generalizes that in "certain cases" a print search can be "just as effective and often as rapid as a computerized search. And a manual search is always less expensive." One might argue that those "certain cases" must be pretty limited, given the online ability to combine searches of different portions of the index rapidly (author and source publication and substance a and substance b and reaction x). Secondly, as my friend Barbara Quint has often observed, "It's always cheaper not to search (online) than to search." What the author ignores is capital cost: the online search is done with a few hundred dollars' worth of modem-equipped microcomputer and a \$25-per-year password, plus connect charges; the print search requires the printed CA, not a tool you'd want to have to pay for out of your allowance.

In any event, the book is generally good. The translation from the original German is excellent, and one could offer only a minor complaint about the typesetting: it looks as if it were printed with a Pica Courier font under right-hand justification — ugh! The illustrations from print and online examples are better.

This volume should be of use to new or infrequent users of the printed CAS products (especially Chapters 2 through 6) and to readers who want to learn more about CAS Online (Chapter 8). Overall, it is a thoughtful and mostly well-developed text.

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CD-ROM: An Annotated Bibliography, Elshami, Ahmed M., Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Englewood, Colorado, 138 p., November 1988, \$24.50 (print version; \$20.00 on IBM diskettes, \$20.50 on Apple diskettes, and \$21.00 on Macintosh diskettes).

As seen from the citation, this work is available both in a traditional printed version (as reviewed) and in machine-readable formats. The machine-readable versions can be updated, augmented, or reduced as needed to conform to local interests or collections.

The 725 entries in the work are primarily drawn from trade journals, news magazines, library sources, and related monographs. Some entries, such as Bouwhuis, et. al., *Principles of Optical Disc Systems* (Adam Hilger Ltd., 1985), will appeal to readers with technical engineering or scientific motivation. Excellent coverage of the technology, use, and marketing of compact disk — read only memory (CD-ROM) is provided through the arrangement of 106 subject categories into twelve chapter groups as follows: miscellaneous (59 entries), general references (35 entries), technology (123 entries), optical and magnetic media (81 entries), CD-ROM compared to other media (41 entries), production (31 entries), applications (267 entries), market and marketing (49 entries), conferences (26 entries), databases (7 entries), these and dissertations (5 entries), and videotapes (1 entry).

The annotations vary from brief restatements of title content to informative abstracts which provide significant data from the original; most are indicative. Three indexes are provided; author, title, and subject. Most subject categories contain cross references to related citations. The overall usefulness of the work is improved by these references' being to specific citations number instead of to more general page numbers.

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Marketing Strategies for the Online Industry, Fredric Saunier, Boston: G. K. Hall & Co. 1988. \$28.50 (paper); \$36.50 (cloth).

The title would suggest that this volume is intended to help firms engaged in "the online industry" to develop and implement effective market strategies. He enumerates three main themes: that online services are under-marketed;

that the current marketing strategies are seen by management as inefficient; and that marketing programs must be designed and executed around the notion of "creative excellence."

In his first chapter, Saunier tries to provide an overview of "the electronic publishing industry." However, this section is over-simplified, too narrow, and marred by inaccuracies. He includes the defunct Uninet telecommunications network in his list of packet switching services; he focuses almost exclusively on American-based online firms; and he incorrectly defines the online process.

This last offense (at least in the eye of this reviewer, a fairly dedicated user of such services) is particularly annoying. According to Saunier, the online user connects to a host mainframe and can "search hundreds of databases," perform electronic mail functions, "chat online with other users, . . . get stock quotations, . . . make airline, hotel, and restaurant reservations, . . . check the latest weather and news reports, play games," and so on.

This ignores the differences in needs of the various users and the wide variety of resources available as well as the techniques by which they are exploited. It also ignores the strong possibility that different functions (electronic mail versus database searching) may appeal to different kinds of potential customers, and for different reasons.

He discusses first and second sales in a fairly boring fashion (although I must admit I find marketing a boring subject anyway) and illustrates his theories with reproductions of printed advertisements and junk-mail brochures from major American online services.

Unfortunately, he completely skips the independent marketing by databases producers such as Data Courier (for its ABI/INFORM database) and Information Access Corp. (for the Magazine Index database — one of the most heavily used bibliographic databases in the English language — and its many other products and services). He skips "foreign" online services (especially Pergamon's PFDS and Questel, two non-American services very popular in the U.S.).

His suggestion that marketing should be given a greater role within an online company is well argued, considering that the 20-year-old industry is still tiny in terms of the global (or even national) economy. He also appears on target in noting that marketing efforts need to be more concerned with user perceptions and less with system capabilities.

As an examination of existing strategies, the work has its good points; but to view "the online industry" only in terms of American hosts fails to recognize the world market and the global nature of the competition. If you're looking for a handbook of detailed instructions, forget it — the best this book will do is show you what your competition is already doing (rather than what they plan to do).

I left this book with the impression that the author took some buzzwords from "Marketing 101" and then collected advertisements and junk mail. The promotional blurb describes the author as a "communications and marketing consultant" whose practice "concentrates on marketing communications in high technology industries." If you have the impression that the author is relatively unaware of the real nature of the online industry, and is just trying to drum up some new consulting business, I have the feeling you may be very close to the mark.

If you are an online user, you'll do quite well without this book. If you're involved with sales and marketing of online products and services, why would you take advice from someone who obviously knows so little about your business lines?

Robert F. Jack
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Mind Children: The Future of Robot and Human Intelligence, Hans Moravec, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA. 1988, 214 pp. \$18.95.

This well written and easily read book is the product of someone who has obviously done his homework in addition to a fair amount of day-dreaming. Day-dreaming is a good thing and has brought us most, if not all, of the modern day conveniences that we routinely take for granted. The author exercises his well, and backs up his hypotheses with some strong arguments. This book has something to say to both the novice and professional alike. The main thrust of his book is that whether or not we like it, we are creating a new form of life, albeit silicon. The author feels that we should consider the future of the "children" that evolve from the emerging technology and that a decision needs to be made now as to whether we would want carbon- or silicon-based life to be the dominant species on this planet in times to come.

The book is divided into several parts. The author first discusses a brief history of robotics, and their functional parts. He then equates the power of current computing capabilities to that of their probable animal counterparts, following with the possible marriage of the two. An example of this marriage exists today with the advent of computer enhanced battle helmets for military aircraft, vastly increasing the limits of man's own weak senses. Finally, the hypothesis of autonomous intelligent silicon and steel beings is brought to light. His theory is that at the current rate of development, a human-like computational capability will exist in approximately 40 years. This is only parity with man as he exists today. Technology will not cease to thrive after that point and in that, the machine will become the more intelligent creature.

I particularly enjoyed the section describing the possibilities of robot reproduction at a cellular level and working down to an atomic level as end effectors become increasingly smaller and more precise. No longer would the random interaction of DNA molecules be the building blocks of life, but the ability to conceive, design and construct desired capabilities. Man is limited to the tasks he could perform with his own "end effectors". Consequently, he created tools to perform those chores, thus reducing his limitations. Tools are extensions to man's capabilities, but are not integral to his makeup. A machine on the other hand, could realize its own shortcomings and make an adjustment to the next generation.

I thoroughly enjoyed reading this book and would highly recommend it to anyone desiring either an introduction to robotics or simply some easy reading on a subject that, sooner or later, will affect us all.

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NASA THESAURUS 1988 Edition, NASA SP-7064 by Nat'l Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C., 3 Vols., (paper). Vol. 1, *Hierarchical Listing*, 878 pp., \$40.00; Vol. 2, *Access Vocabulary*, 412 pp., \$20.00; Vol. 3, *Definitions*, 150 pp., \$15.00. Available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, and Nat'l Technical Information Service. Updates the 1985 edition. ISBN# 0899-5257.

This set provides the key to not only approximately 3 mil. NASA documents, it is the controlled vocabulary used by Aerospace Database as well as the indexing vocabulary for both Internat'l Aerospace Abstracts (IAA), Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR).

Volume 1, *Hierarchical Listing* is comprised of 17,000 postable and non-postable terms, 4,000 USE references, and 165,000 broader, narrower and/or related terms. Terms are alphabetically listed using a "word-oriented modification" of the computer sorting technique which may require users to read the brief statement regarding this arrangement. However, all volumes have useful and understandable introductory pages. Each postable entry includes cross-references and a hierarchical listing placing this term into the structure.

The *Access Vocabulary* (vol. 2) is more than simply the ready reference tool providing access to vol. 1. This alphabetical list includes in addition to postable and non-postable terms, pseudo-terms (permuted terms), embedded terms and "other word" terms. The embedded terms allow for access to just that, embedded words. For example, geomagnetism may also be accessed under geo, magnetism. The "other word" terms refer to chemical and state abbreviations. Once a postable term is located one would turn to volume 1.

Definitions (vol. 3) is composed of all terms added to the NASA Thesaurus since 1976 and many of the earlier terms. Each entry includes the year the term itself was added to the thesaurus, the uppercase/lowercase form of the term, a short definition, and the source of the term. If this set can be said to have a weak link this slim volume is it. Only 3,200 definitions and 1,000 USE references are included in it, far less than the number of terms included in the thesaurus. While the definitions themselves are extremely brief, usually but a sentence or two.

Overall, this set provides the key to the literature. Each volume has a clean format with entries boldfaced and indented for quick and easy use. Both the preface and the introductions (to each volume) assure ease of use by even the layperson. One suggestion would be to have made this available in cloth rather than only paper or microfiche.

Nonie J. Bliss
Research Help Librarian
James E. Shepard Library

"What Do You Care What Other People Think?"
Richard P. Feynman, W. W. Norton & Company, New York, NY. 1988. \$17.95.

The author, Professor Feynman, brings his unique outlook and wide-eyed enthusiasm to the President's Commission on the space shuttle disaster. His unique ability to analyze the most complicated matter and present the facts in a palatable manner is a feast for those with an appetite for knowledge. The first half of the book brings the Noble prizewinner into focus for the reader. It is a compilation of letters and anecdotes about the author which prepares the reader for Professor Feynman's part as a "gumshoe" investigator of the shuttle disaster. He's apprehensive, he gets curious, he gets led, he becomes annoyed. It's the Commission as viewed by a theoretical physicist with a knack for teaching and a drive to find the truth.

For anyone remotely interested in the Space Program, how it comes together and a look at the politics involved, this book is a must. If you are not yet a part of the Feynman following, you are missing a glimpse at a bright light.

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The World Yearbook of New Generation Computing Research and Development, Aleksander, Igor and Benson, Ian (eds.), Ergosyst Associates, Lawrence, Kansas, 821 p., 1988. \$150.00.

Here is a new and useful reference work. Each entry contains an institute address, project titles, principal and associate investigators, and a substantive summary of research goals. Many include literature citations, funding amounts, durations, and sources; most were derived from questionnaires returned by the researchers. Organized alphabetically by research institution within country, the directory covers projects in 24 nations. There is an overview paper summarizing the development of computer networks in Europe and a directory of individual networks world-wide. The listing of funding sources encompasses organizations from 32 countries. There are indexes by research institution, individual investigator, keyword, and project name.

This is the first edition of this reference, and there are recognizable directions for improvement. Developed in the United Kingdom, there is a disproportionate thoroughness of included

British research. The 10 largest entries (in terms of directory *pages*) are: United Kingdom (310 pages), United States (143), Federal Republic of Germany (71), France (70), Italy (29), Belgium (17), The Netherlands (15), Ireland (13), Denmark (12), and Japan (9). The entries from 14 other nations contain from 8 to 1 pages respectively: China, Spain, Greece, Sweden, Canada, Australia, Finland, Israel, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, U.S.S.R., Brazil, and Hungary. It is readily apparent that the distribution of entries does not yet correspond to the distribution of research in the world today.

Incusing on the *new generation* of computing, the editors' intent is to avoid terms like *fifth generation*, while they concentrate on the "use of new, often radically new, kinds of hardware and/or developments such as logic programming, formal specification languages, and, in particular, ideas derived from artificial intelligence . . ." (Introduction, p. viii). The editors have excluded VLSI research as well as projects aimed at improving traditional computing models. Some of the largest keyword entries from the index include AI development environments, computational linguistics, computer vision, connectionism, functional programming, hardware architecture, human computer interaction, image processing, knowledge-based systems, logic programming, machine learning, parallel architecture, pattern recognition, reasoning, representation, robotics, software engineering, speech technology, and user model.

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A Brief History of Time, Hawking, Stephen W., Bantam Books, New York, 198 p., April 1988. \$18.95.

Beamtimes and Lifetimes: The World of High Energy Physicists, Traweek, Sharon, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 187 p., 1988. \$20.00.

Dr. Hawking's book is a true rarity, a best-selling technical work; Dr. Traweek's is almost as rare, a technical work that deserves to be a best seller. Both are superbly written, in places even humorously written. Dr. Hawking succeeds, if not at making cosmology and high energy physics *understandable*, at least at making them *approachable* by the layperson (among

whom the reviewer most certainly counts himself). Dr. Traweek delivers against an equal challenge — to communicate serious anthropology about a community that is a part of the very society to which both the anthropologist and her audience belong. The one work focuses on physics, the other on physicists.

Dr. Hawking's book contains few illustrations; his prose is so lucid that it doesn't require them. Nevertheless, they are so well designed, so simple, and so useful that they are a very nice assist for those of us who would otherwise be too intimidated to read a current book on high energy physics. Dr. Traweek's book has no illustrations, and one of the pleasures of the volume is to reacquaint oneself with how little illustrations are needed when a writer is skillful enough to employ truly descriptive language instead.

Beginning with a review of historical antecedents, Dr. Hawking draws his readers through classical physics and into relativity. Then he devotes a chapter to the uncertainty principle, the point at which deterministic physics had to give way to a probabilistic view of the universe. He uses a discussion of particle physics to introduce the fundamental forces of nature and proceeds into a discussion of black holes. He addresses the origin and fate of the universe and closes with a consideration of the ongoing efforts among theoretical physicists to develop models which unify all the fundamental forces of nature within a single mathematical framework.

In a very real sense, it is because of these efforts at unification theory that both volumes are so timely. Theoretical and experimental physicists have again captured our attentions and imaginations, because they appear to be so close to the grand unification of all the fundamental forces — as of now *only* gravity is the holdout. This achievement will arguably be one of the foremost scientific achievements of the human race, and it may well be accomplished within this generation.

In pursuit of this goal, physicists have become a specialized, separate community within the societies which sponsor their activities. The physicists and their community are the subject of Sharon Traweek's anthropological investigations. Her primary focus is the experimental physicists, particularly those at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC). She expertly compares this group to their colleagues at Ko-Enerugie butsuriagaku Kenkyusho (KEK) near Tokyo.

Dr. Traweek opens her work with a discussion

of the anthropologist and her methods. She proceeds to a description of the physical laboratories and how their human communities fit within them. Then comes a presentation of the detectors and how they and their human builders and users reflect each others' characteristics. Dr. Traweek offers a very perceptive discourse on how one becomes a physicist, on how the process works and how one succeeds or fails within it. She extends her analysis to how physicists behave in groups, to how groups sustain and perpetuate themselves, and then to how the groups interact with their larger societies. She closes with reflections on how physicists relate to their physics, ultimately, to the challenges that are Dr. Hawking's subject.

Within this structure, readers will find a wealth of stimulating, challenging, and intriguing observations — not only on physicists and

physics, but also on themselves, on the Japanese, and on Americans. The development of an American physicist has much in common with professional development in other parts of American society. The similarities and differences between American and Japanese cultures are as fascinating as they are strategically important. Throughout, the objectivity and precision that Dr. Traweek maintains as a professional anthropologist are impressive; readers will be inclined to study them carefully and to adopt them as models for their own thinking and communicating.

Both of these books are gems, well deserving of large and careful readerships.

G. Michael Van Ty Smith
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